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Poetic Recess

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

THE DREAM OF LIFE.

'Twas but a bubble—yet 'twas bright,
And gaily danced along the stream
Of life's wild torrent in the light
Of sunbeams sparkling—like a dream
Of heaven's own bliss, for loveliness—
For fleetness, like a passing thought;
And ever of such hopes as these
The tissue of my life is wrought:
For I have dreamed of pleasures which
The sun of young existence smiled
Upon my wayward path, and then
Her promised sweets my heart beguiled;
But when I came those sweets to sip
They turned to gall upon my lip.

And I have dreamed of Friendship too:
For friendship I had thought was made
To be man's solace in the shade,
And glad him in the light; and so
I madly thought to find a friend
Whose soul with mine would sweetly blend,
And as two placid streams unite,
And roll their waters in one bright
And tranquil current to the sea,
So might our happy spirits be
Borne onward to eternity—
But he betrayed me; and with pain
I woke—to sleep and dream again.

And then I dreamed of Love; and all
The clustered visions of the past
Seemed airy nothings to that last
Bright dream. It threw a magical
Enchantment on existence—cast
A glory on my path so bright
I seemed to breath and feel its light;
But now that blissful dream is o'er,
And I have waked to dream no more.

Beyond each distant glimmering star,
That twinkles in the arch above,
There is a world of truth and love
Which earth's vile passions never mar;
Oh! could I snatch the eagle's plumes,
And soar to that bright world away,
Which God's own holy light illumes
With glories of eternal day,
How gladly every lingering tie
That binds me down to earth I'd sever;
And leave, for that blest home on high,
This hollow hearted world forever.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

FEMALE BEAUTY AND ORNAMENTS.

[BY D'ISRAELI.

The ladies of Japan gild their teeth, and those of the Indies paint them red. The pearl teeth must be died black to be beautiful in Guzurat. In Greenland, women color their faces with blue and yellow. However fresh the complexion of a Muscovite may be, she would think herself very ugly if she was not plastered over with paint. The Chinese must have their feet as diminutive as those of the she goat, and to render them thus, their youth is past in the tortures. In ancient Persia, an aquiline nose was often thought worthy of the crown, and if there was any competition between two princes, the people went generally by this criterion of majesty. In some countries, the mothers break the nose of their children, and in others press the head between two boards, that it may become square. The modern Persians have a strong aversion to red hair. The Turks, on the contrary, are warm admirers of it. The female Hottentot receives from the hand of her lover, not silks, nor wreathes of flowers, but warm guts and reeking tripe, to dress herself with enviable ornament.

In China, small round eyes are liked, and the girls are continually plucking their eyebrows, that they may be thin and long. The Turkish women dip a gold brush into the tincture of a black drug, which they pass over their eyebrows. It is too visible by day, but looks shining by night. They tinge their nails with a rose color. An African beauty must have small eyes, thick lips, a large flat nose, and skin beautifully black. The Emperor of Monomotapa would not change his amiable negress for the most brilliant European beauty.

An ornament of the nose appears to us perfectly unnecessary. The Peruvians, however, think otherwise; and they hang on it a weighty ring, the thickness of which is proportioned by the rank of their husbands. The custom of boring it, as our ladies do their ears, is very common in several nations. Through the perforation are hung various materials; such as green crystal, gold, stones, a single, and sometimes a great number of gold rings. This is rather troublesome to them in blowing their noses; and the fact is, some have informed us that the Indian ladies never perform this very useful operation.

The female head-dress is carried, in some countries, to a singular extent. The Chinese fair carries on her head the figure of a certain bird. This bird is composed of copper, or gold, according to the quality of the person. The wings spread out, fall over the front of the head-dress, and conceal the temples. The tail long and open, forms a beautiful tuft of feathers. The beak covers the top of the nose; the neck is fastened to the body of the artificial animal by a spring, that it may the more freely play and tremble at the slightest motion.

The extravagance of the Myantses is far more ridiculous than the above. They carry on their head a slight board, rather longer than a foot, and about six inches broad; with this they cover their hair and seal it with wax. They cannot lie nor lean, without keeping the neck straight, and the country being very woody, it is not uncommon to find them with their head-dress entangled in the trees. Whenever they comb their hair they pass an hour by the fire in melting the wax; but this combing is only performed once or twice a year.

The inhabitants of the Island of Natal wear caps or bonnets, from six to ten inches high, composed of the fat of oxen. They then gradually anoint the head with pure grease, which, mixing with the hair, fastens these bonnets for their lives.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE ENGLISH THE PRIMITIVE LANGUAGE OF THE WORLD.

Such is the title of a humorous chapter in the *miscellanies* of that strange creature, Dean Swift. It is above eighteen years ago since I read it, and it was only recalled to my mind the other day by reading some of the articles of your *grammatical* correspondents. I am not one of those who affect to despise the learned labors of etymologists; who, not satisfied with drinking of the stream, must trace it to its source. It is a laudable curiosity, and there are more unprofitable "hunting excursions" than his,

"Who starts a word and hunts it in the dark,
Through Greece and Rome, and into Noah's Ark."

But the Dean of St. Patrick set down every thing as fair game, and showed as little mercy to etymologists as he did to any other class of worthies. He commences his chapter, I remember, by stating as a provable fact, that the Hebrew nor the Welch was the primitive language of our race, but the *English*. And he then proceeded to adduce his proofs—some of them sufficiently droll. It may not be unamusing to your readers to give them, from memory, a specimen of these proofs.

Moses. (Mow-seas.) He cut out the Red Sea into two parts.

Isaac. (eyes-ache.) Having been troubled with much pain in his eyes, previous to his total blindness.

Again, in the Greek:

Andromache., (Andrew Mackie,) was called after her parent, a Scotchman.

Alexander the Great, (all eggs under the grate.) The Emperor was very fond of poached eggs, and when the searvants of the kitchen—the *kitchen cabinet* of other days—saw him approaching, they were wont to exclaim "all eggs under the grate!"

Bucephalus, (busy fellows.) Alexander's steed was attended by a vast number of grooms, who were always busy about him; and hence the term which described the holders, came to be applied to the horse itself—*busy-fellows*.

Peloponnesus. (Pail up and ease us.) The inhabitants had to fetch their water in pails, from a considerable distance without the city. Whenever they met with a stranger they put down their pails, and addressed him in this phrase, "pail up and ease us!" Hence the place was so called by foreigners.

Strabo, the traveller and geographer, was exceedingly fastidious in his dress and manners, and for this reason was denominated in his travels as a *stray beau*.

Misanthropus, (pure English, mice and throw puss.) The individual thus designated, was a splenetic churl, who, having quarrelled with all his neighbours, till he could get no one to quarrel with him, even resorted to the following expedient to gratify his malicious inclination. He had an empty attic in his house, into which, by dint of *cheese* and other mouse-like temptations, he succeeded in congregating every week a great number of mice. He would then bring up his cat, and suddenly opening the door, throw it in among them. His neighbors, hearing of this, bestowed on him the appellation of *mice and throw puss*, which other pretended scholars would pretend to be derived from *misos anthropos*.

I conclude with one more instance, which the Dean gives:

Archimedes, (hark'ee-maids.) Every one knows that this great philosopher was exceedingly abstracted when at his studies, and every one knows equally well, that house servants have but little consideration for quiet philosophers. Such was the case with the great mathematician. Every five minutes he had to leave his interrupted studies and call out to the vociferous population of his kitchen, "hark'-ee-maids!" And, in revenge, they called him *Archi-medes*.

I will, in conclusion, repeat that I intend no disrespect to those who admire the *diversion of Purley*, in thus narrating the "Etymological Diversions, of the Dean for St. Patrick."

Commodore Porter, in his letters from Constantinople, says that the Turkish women are even fonder of, and more addicted to shopping than those of America.

We copy from the work the following description of the Sultan's great ship Mahmoud:

"I visited every part of the ship. She is larger than our Pennsylvania. The carpenter's work and the materials of which she is composed, are not equal to those of our ships, but when I say we have not a ship in our service whose ornamental parts, equipments, and outfit are at all to be compared to those of the Mahmoud, as regards richness, elegance, utility, and expense, I say no more than the truth. Her batteries will consist of one hundred and forty guns, of calibres from five hundred pounds downward. On her main deck she is to carry four of this description, the rest are to be forty-two pounders. Every gun on board is as bright as burnished gold; her gun carriages are absolutely cabinet work; all the iron work about them is like polished steel, and the brass work, of which there is much, corresponding therewith. The beautiful polish of the rich and costly woods of which the ceiling, sides, and bulkheads of her cabin are composed, strikes the eye with a dazzling magnificence. The floors are covered with the same woods laid in a kind of Mosaic. All the rest of her equipments, which are in a high state of forwardness in the store houses, are in the same keeping; and when all are put together, and the Mahmoud is complete, the Turks will have it in their power to boast of the largest and most splendid ship in the world."

Description of a Wife.—"Now there's Miss Polly Johnson, though I love her, I wouldn't gin her sister Sal for a bushel on her: and I'll tell you why:—Sal understands *help*ology. That is, to git up at day-light, milk cows, bake bread, churn butter, cook victuals, hoe corn, make mush, save time, waste nothing, knit stockings, doctor folks, talk plain English, keep her temper, and read the Bible."—Good!!!

ADDRESS,

Spoken by Mrs. Chapman, at the Benefit given to J. Sheridan Knowles, at the Park Theatre, N. York, on the 8th of April, 1835.—[Written by GEORGE P. MORRIS, Editor of the New York Mirror.

Nay!—Mr. Simson!—'Tis not kind—polite—
To shut me out, sir!—I'm in such a fright!—
I cannot speak the lines, I'm sure!—Oh, fye!
To say I must—but if I must—I'll try!

From him I turn to these more generous souls,
The drama's patrons and the friends of Knowles.
Why, what a brilliant galaxy is here!
What stars adorn this mimick hemisphere!
Names that shine brightest on our country's page!
The props of science—literature—the stage!
Above—below—around me—woman smiles,
The fairest floweret of these western wilds—
All come to pay the tribute of their praise
To the first dramatist of modern days;
And welcome to the green home of the free,
With heart and hand, the bard of liberty!
His is a wizard wand. Its potent spell
Broke the deep slumber of the patriot Tell!
And placed him on his native hills again,
The pride and glory of his fellow men!
The poet speaks—for Rome Virginia bleeds!
Bold Cains Gracchus in the forum pleads!
Alfred—the Great, because the good and wise,
Bids prostrate England burst her bonds and rise!
Sweet Bess, the beggar's daughter, beauty's queen,
Walks forth the joy and woder of the scence!
The Hunchback enters—kindly—fond—severe—
And last, behold the glorious Wife appear!
These are the bright creations of a mind
Glowing with genius, chastened and refined.
In all he's written, be this praise his lot,
"Not one word, dying, would he wish to blot!"
Upon my life 'tis no such easy thing
To land the bard, unless an eagle's wing
My Music would take: and, fixing on the sun
Her burning eye, soar as his own has done!
Did you speak, sir?—What, madam, did he say!
Wrangling!—for shame!—before your wedding day,
Nay, gentle lady, by thine eyes of blue,
And vermeil blushes, I did not mean you.
Bless me, what friends at every glance I see,
Artists and authors—men of high degree;
Grave politicians, who have weighed each chance—
The next election, and the war with France;
Doctors, just come from curing half a score,
And belles, from killing twice as many more;
Judges, recorders, aldermen, and mayors,
Seated, like true republicans, down stairs!
All wear a glow of sunshine in their faces
Might well become Apollo and the graces,
Except one yonder, with a look infernal,
Like a blurr'd page from Fanny Kemble's Journal!
But to my task. The muse, when I began,
Spoke of the writer—welcome ye the man.
Genius, at best, acts but an humble part,
Unless obedient to an honest heart.
And such a one is his, for whom, to-night,
These walls are crowded with this cheering sight.
Ye love the poet—oft have conn'd him o'er—
Knew ye the man ye'd love him ten times more.
Ye critics spare him from your tongue and quill,
Ye gods applaud him, and ye fops be still.

DOCTRINES OF INFIDELITY.

TO THE CORPORATE AUTHORITIES AND THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

An occurrence, which took place during my late visit to your "city of cities," requires some public notice. On the evening of *Sunday* last, whilst walking Broadway, in company with my friend, Gen. George W. Williamson, of this city, I expressed a curiosity to see "Tammany Hall," which I had heard spoken of as your great *arena* for public discussion. We accordingly proceeded thither; and, on entering the Hall, discovered, to our surprise, a large audience assembled, listening apparently with wrapt attention to a speaker who was addressing them from a pulpit at one extremity of the Hall. The door keeper required of us *sixpence* each, as the price of admission, which we paid, and took our seats on one of the back benches.—On looking round, I discovered, that of the audience which nearly filled the large Hall, about one half consisted of respectably dressed females, of all ages, from the young girl just blooming into womanhood, to the aged matron. Immediately on the left of the pulpit, on front bench, were seated a number of venerable old men, some bald from age, and others with scanty locks, which had been whitened by the frost of many score of winters. In the rear of them, were a number of persons, with musical instruments in their hands; and nearly fronting the pulpit, was a gentleman in appearance with a beautiful and most interesting *Boy*, apparently about *five* years of age, in his arms, whose youthful glance appeared to be directed, with fascinating influence, to the speaker in the pulpit.—The rest of the audience were well dressed persons—many of them youths, from sixteen to eighteen years of age. After making this rapid survey, and directing our attention to the speaker, our prepossessions were at once excited in his favor. He was apparently about 25 or 30 years of age, of handsome personal appearance, winning address, musical voice, and exhibiting great powers of elocution. He was passing in review the different systems of Theology of the various sects and nations of the world, shewing much historical research, and evincing much talent. We were delighted, and congratulated each other on having gone to the Hall. A revulsion of feelings, however, soon took place, when on his making a practical application of what he had been reviewing, the result of all his facts and reasoning was INFIDELITY, in its most undisguised, naked, and disgusting form. When he finished his address, which was evidently a prepared one, he resigned his place in the pulpit to an elderly man, of rude manners, and most unprepossessing exterior, who read from a book several verses, which were sung by most of the audience–principally by the females–accompanied by the musical instruments. The same person then commenced and delivered an address, which occupied about thirty minutes, and which, for gross ribaldry, impiety, and the most revolting profanity, was never exceeded during the wildest excesses of the French Revolution. I will not enter into the disgusting *detail* of all he said, but merely state a few of his doctrines. He boldly ridiculed and denied the *Existence of a God*; declared, with emphasis, that the *Holy Bible was a Humbug*; and that all *Professors of Religion were wily hypocrites*, whose sole object was to fill their bellies with beef and pudding. I listened with horror and astonishment—horror, that any civilized or human being should openly profess a belief in such doctrines—astonishment, that the promulgation of them should be tolerated in *any* community. I looked round at the audience. The old men nodded assent even to the most ultra of his doctrines; the females, whose sensitive feelings, and lively imaginations, too often make them the victims of designing men, listened with avidity, and some of them even responded with a laugh to his grossest ribaldry; a youth of not more than 16, next to whom I sat, in response to some of the doctrines exclaimed "that is true!" and the beautiful LITTLE BOY, in the arms of his father, near the front of the pulpit, whose ductile mind and warm infantile feelings were prepared to receive any impression—for good or for bad—with opened mouth, and eyes beaming with interest and intelligence, drank in the polluted stream from that old mans' lips.

I am no fanatic—I am no bigot—I am not what is called a PROFESSOR of Religion. Though attached as a member to the Church of my forefathers, I am not, as yet, a *communicant*, though I trust the time is not far distant when I shall be able to realize the pleasure, and assume the responsibilities of one. The leading principles of christianity, however, were instilled into me from my earliest youth. Reason and reflection have confirmed their truth. The whole universe—the stars and the firmament—the mountains and the valleys—the land and the ocean, with their countless inhabitants—all nature, animate and inanimate—proclaim with one voice the existence of a Supreme Being. The idea is implanted in our very nature. It is incorporated with all our institutions, whether religious, political, or social. It is the substratum upon which the constitution of our free government rests. The responsibilities which it imposes, and the duties it inculcates, in all the relations of life, are the grand cement which keeps society together.

Entertaining these opinions, my feelings revolted at the doctrines which I heard so shamelessly proclaimed. As a citizen of a free country, whose best institutions would wither under the poisoning influence of the *Upas Tree of Infidelity*; as a member of a social community, all of whose connecting and controlling bonds would be broke through, were they not sustained by the obligations which are inculcated by the Bible; as a philanthropist, who could not see youth and old age trembling on the verge of a precipice, without raising a warning cry, and extending forth a helping hand to save them from *perdition*, I determined to enter my protest against the doctrines I had heard. I was a father. The age—the beauty—the intelligent look of that *little boy*, spoke to my heart in a language it well understood. It reminded me of *my little boy—my only son*—of the same age—the same beauty—the same intelligence—whom that Divine Being, whose *existence* these men *denied*—thought proper, in his providence, to take to himself. Thank God! HIS infant mind was never polluted by the name of INFIDELITY; and the best consolation which I have for his loss, is in the certain hope that *he* is enjoying that *immortality* of happiness in another world which these miscalled *Philanthropists* would deprive us of.

As soon as the last speaker closed his address, I advanced to the pulpit, and in the mildest and most courteous manner, requested of the two speakers permission to address a few words to the audience, in reply to them. I was refused. I observed to them that it was a public meeting, for admission into which we had paid at the door; that they had stated that the only true guide was REASON, and had, in both their addresses, challenged investigation into the correctness of their doctrines; that their doctrines were, to my mind, so blasphemous, and so subversive of the principles of our government, that I was anxious for an opportunity to refute them; that if their doctrines could bear the test of reason, they ought not to refuse investigation. The younger of the speakers then said, "appoint any day this week and we will hear you." I replied, that I was a stranger, and that my engagements required me to leave the city, on my return to Baltimore, the next morning; that their speeches had been prepared with care, and that my reply would be extemporaneous; that I wished, whilst the minds of the audience were warm from the glowing impress of their addresses, to erase the impression, before it had become indurated by time. I was again refused. I appealed then to the old gentlemen on the front bench, on the left of the pulpit, who stated that they were Trustees of the Society. They also refused me with much vehemence of manner. I then turned round and appealed to the audience. I said to them "that I was a stranger in their city, and had been attracted by curiosity to see "Tammany Hall," a name associated with Democracy, and with liberty and freedom of speech; that I was from the South, whose citizens, from misapprehension of their character by many in the East, were supposed to be somewhat latitudinarian in their religious opinions; but that the doctrines which I had heard that night were so blasphemous in their character, and so demoralizing in their tendency—so subversive of the institutions under which we lived—so inimical to social order, and so utterly at variance with all my preconceived opinions of religious obligations, and moral duty, that I was constrained to enter my protest against them; that I had appealed to the speakers and to the Trustees for permission, which they had refused, and that I now appealed to *them*, and asked "will *you* hear me?" The appeal was responded to from the audience by the often repeated cry of "hear him." Before I could avail myself of this permission, I was surrounded by the Trustees, who accused me of disturbing their meeting, and said I should not speak. Up to this time, no violence had been offered;—but, whilst madly remonstrating with the speakers and Trustees about their refusal to comply with the wishes of the audience, a GALLANT man, one of the FIDDLERS, who was safely entrenched behind two rows of benches, struck a blow at me, which, however, did not reach me. This was the signal for tumult. I was seized by the Trustees, whose age and grey hairs protected them from a blow; and, notwithstanding the assistance of my friend, General Williamson, participated in my feelings, and manfully sustained me through the whole affair, we were both precipitated over benches and chairs, with much violence, and soon found ourselves at the bottom of the stairs. One of the Trustees, whose head was bald from age, and who had been most prominent in the "melee," followed us to the street and called the watch, whom he required to take us into custody. The watch, after hearing his statement, refused. We then requested, as a favor, to be taken before the City Authorities, which he assented to. On our arrival at the Police Office, the Trustee preferred his complaint against us, and insisted on our detention. I gave a simple statement of facts, which was corroborated by the volunteer testimony of many gentlemen, who had followed us from the Hall, and whose honest indignation, which the presence of the presiding Alderman could scarcely restrain, furnished the best commentary on the whole proceeding. The complainant was promptly dismissed by the presiding judge, and we were politely informed that we were at liberty to depart. To the gentlemen, before whom we were so unexpectedly arraigned, I tender the thanks of General Williamson and myself, for the politeness we experienced, and the civilities which they extended to us. After remaining at the office until the crowd had dispersed, we returned to the City Hotel, and, in pursuance of our previous engagements, left your city at 10 A. M., in the steamboat for Baltimore.

This is a plain relation of facts. Do they not furnish subject for most grave and serious reflection? Do they not, with starling voice, appeal to you in all the various relations of life? As the corporate authorities of the city of New York, you are the constituted guardians of the people's morals—the watchmen over their civil and political liberties. Will you tolerate, in your enlightened community, the promulgation of doctrines destructive of both. If any man was to preach in your streets the doctrine of *irresponsibility* to your civil institutions, he would be denounced for treason, and the strong arm of the law would be extended to him. Will you permit a *higher treason*, which preaches *man's* irresponsibility to his *God*? If any one was publicly to proclaim that female *chastity* was a folly, and virtue but an idle name, would not public indignation brand him as a wretch, and the civil authority consign him to the Penitentiary? And will you suffer the open and public avowal, with a view to make proselytes, of doctrines which, by breaking down all moral barriers, would make prostitutes of your wives and daughters, and felons of your sons? As parents, you are deeply interested; for he who denies all responsibility to his God or to his country, will hardly recognise the responsibility of a child to his parent.

And who are these men? They call themselves "Moral Philanthropists." Is it in the desecration of every thing, which the united and matured wisdom of all who have preceded us, have taught us to be Holy! Is it in attempting to subvert our free institutions—to break asunder every moral tie which binds us together, and to reduce us to primitive nature? And what do they offer you in exchange? For *immortality* they proffer to you *annihilation!* For the meek and lowly Redeemer, they would substitute the "*Goddess of Reason*," who, in the sanguinary and beastly orgies of Robspierre, Murat, and their Sans Culotte compatriots, was appropriately personated by a *Naked Prostitute!*

Citizens of New York! Descendants of the Knickerbockers, the virtuous old Dutchmen of your State! are you willing to make the exchange?

Will the old men, on the verge of the grave, surrender the hope of immortality, which has solaced them through life, and now cheer them on their passage to eternity?

Will the youth of your city abandon the religion of their forefathers, and repudiate a belief which restrains them from vice and stimulates them to virtue?

Will the matrons of your city become proselytes to doctrines which will teach them, whilst straining their infants to their bosoms, that the objects of their maternal care, around whom all woman's fondest affections and devotions concentrate, are mere clods of the valley, which, like the brute beast, will return to their original nothingness, and be lost in the darkness of annihilation?—Ask these questions of yourselves, when you retire to your chamber—in the silence of night—and with the world shut out; and let your hearts and your conscience answer them.

It will perhaps be said, that the doctrines of these men are so revolting, and their numbers so few, that no danger is to be apprehended, and that contemptuous silence is the best answer. Delude not yourselves with the fallacy. "Lay not this flattering unction to your souls." Their poison is an insidious one, which, while you slumber in fancied security, will penetrate to the heart's blood of all your institutions, and all the balm of Gilead will be unable to effect a cure. Arouse, lest you fall into that moral "sleep that knows no waking." Let public opinion awaken in all its energy, and tell these moral incendiaries, that they shall not be permitted to throw their firebrands into your community, and reduce to one moral ruin, your altars, your temples, and your domestic hearths. Infidelity is a weed which is not congenial to our soil. It is an exotic. Do not transplant it into your moral garden; it will extirpate every wholesome and beauteous plant, until it grows into a tree, which overshadowing your noble city, will wither and destroy every thing within its influence. Establish a moral quarantine around your city, illimitable in point of time, and which no ingenuity can evade. Do this, and you will deserve the thanks of your fellow citizens.

I have the honor to be your fellow citizen,

E. L. FINLEY.

BALTIMORE, 27th May, 1835.

Poverty is not a shame, but being ashamed of it is.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

From the Raleigh Star.

"STOP THE THIEF!"

A great effort will be made throughout this State, during the approaching campaign, to elect a Van Buren Legislature. It is the purpose of the Regency, if they succeed, to have the same distracting and disgraceful scenes which were exhibited at the last, acted over again at the next session. They would have half the time and expense of another General Assembly squandered in an attempt to disgrace and ostracise our most distinguished and faithful public servants, and to juggle the State of N. C. out of the many hundreds and thousands of dollars to which she is justly entitled, as her fair portion of the proceeds of the Public Lands, for the purpose of raising their idol, Mr. Martin Van Buren, to the Presidential chair. And, in order to blind the people to their designs, they have adopted the plan of the cunning rogue, who, to divert suspicion from himself, is the first and loudest in the cry, "stop the thief! stop the thief!" They have raised a furious hue and cry against the friends of Judge White—alledging that they have formed a coalition with the "nullifiers," "bank-whigs," &c., &c., and that they have "a deep laid scheme on foot to prostrate the Democratic party;" that they will run *two* in the different counties, with this view, under *false colors*, &c. We warn the people against this artifice. Let them examine the grounds occupied by Mr. Van Buren, and they will discover that, to give him their countenance or support, would be the most fatal blow they could inflict upon the cause of true Democracy. On the other hand, let them weigh the the claims of Judge White; let them scrutinize the conduct of his supporters; the charge, that they came to use other than fair and honorable means, is a base and unfounded calumny. They would strip the question of all the artful disguises which designing partizans have thrown around it, and present it plainly and honestly to the public, as it really is—the only true issue—White against Van Buren—the People against the Caucus—Liberty and Republicanism against a petty Aristocracy of office-holders and office-seekers.

But they have no organized plan. We wish they had half the system and activity which are exercised by them by their enemies. All that has been done for their cause, has been accomplished by the force of truth and sound political principle, unaided by party organization. But it is time for the people to awake. They now see the desperate game which is to be played by their adversaries; and we trust they will no longer slumber in conscious security, but arise in the majesty of their strength, and enter the contest with a unanimity, zeal, and energy worthy the great cause of Constitutional Liberty, which was won by the blood and treasure of their fathers, and which they are called upon to defend.

From the Tennessee Journal.

THE CAUCUS INTRIGUERS.

A few of the Rucker jugglers are attempting to make the people believe, that the meeting at Washington city, of that portion of the Congressional delegation from Tennessee, friendly to the election of Judge White to the Presidency, was a Caucus; and therefore attack the Judge to the odium of a caucus nomination. It would seem that these pretended followers of the Magician believe themselves capable of playing off any farce before the people, however ridiculous. Who did those members of Congress pretend to represent? Did they profess to be authorized by any one to call on Judge White for the use of his name as a candidate for the Presidency? They did not; they did not pretend to act for, or upon the authority of others, but they acted for themselves, and in their individual capacity. And, following out the same principle, the free and independent citizens, in various parts of the country have been, and now are congregating and expressing their own sentiments on the subject; and those sentiments really "from the people," expressed by the people themselves, are also denounced, and those primary assemblies branded with the odious epithet of caucuses.

Now, what resemblance have those primary assemblies of the people to the Rucker Caucus? for such we intend hereafter to designate the Kinderhook humbug of the 20th of May. What do the people in their primary assemblies profess to do?—to express their own sentiments and opinions.—Now, what did the renowned Rucker and his associates profess, when assembled at Baltimore?—To express the sentiments and opinions of the citizens of the respective States from which they came.—Yes, the immortal Ned Rucker, is, by some strange alchemy, proceeding, we suppose, from the steam system of medicine, or threshing machine, metamorphosed into 15 pure unadulterated delegates, "from the people," representing said expressing the sentiments and opinions of the citizens of Tennessee. We mean no disrespect. The redoubtable Ned is said to be a steam doctor, and is reported to have been at Washington city to procure a patent for a threshing machine; and while procuring that, he seems to have been patented himself, not as a threshing, but as a voting machine, possessing the wonderful and unheard of property of multiplying one into fifteen, and ample delegated powers out of nought. This last is creation itself, and it is a wonder that Ned did not, after he had obtained a patent to exercise those powers, make his worthy associates and himself Brigadier Generals under Old Hickory from the White House, and immediately issue the early mails officers without further delay.

The meeting of the Tennessee delegation, at [illegible] we have no doubt, for the purpose of [illegible] from the use of the name as a candidate for the Presidency. It was, no doubt, suggested [illegible] to give a deceptive guise; and the [illegible] Judge White did not intend to give [illegible] the Presidency, the White flag at [illegible] while they [illegible] Van Buren [illegible] Judge White [illegible] Blair.

☞ The last FOREIGN NEWS is of considerable importance. The protracted civil strife in Spain promises to be the source of serious difficulties between the parties to the great "War of opinion", which has been so long silently but surely progressing on the Continent of Europe. France and England have bound themselves, by a treaty with the Queen of Spain, who is the head of the liberal party in that priest-ridden country, to maintain her upon the throne—while, on the other hand, the Allied Powers of the North, ostensibly taking no part in the contest, have, without doubt, secretly advised and assisted Don Carlos in his attempt to seize upon the crown—an attempt seemingly desperate in the onset, but which, from the tenor of the last advices, seems about to be successful, unless Great Britain and France, in compliance with their voluntarily assumed obligations, aid the Queen in repelling his triumphant forces. But, upon their own principle of *non-intervention*, how can they do this? Having themselves denied the right of the Allied Powers to interfere in the contest which separated Belgium from Holland, how can they now interfere with the right of the Spanish people to choose their own ruler? And if they do thus interfere, may not Austria, Russia, and Prussia retort upon them their own arguments, and enforce them by similar demonstrations of force? And will they not do it? Events have certainly given an interest and importance to the civil war in Spain which had not been anticipated; and we should not be surprised if it were the germ of a general disruption of pacific relations in Europe.—*Lynchburg Virginian, of July 9.*

A CONTRAST.—*Reason for accepting the nomination for the Presidency.*—Judge White, in answer to an invitation to a public dinner, at Columbia, Tennessee, says:

"From your partiality, and that of other friends, more than from any merit of mine, my name is now before the people for the highest office within their gift."

Van Buren says, upon the same subject, in his letter to the Committee of the Baltimore Convention:

"My name was first associated with the question of General Jackson's successor more through the *ill will* of opponents than the *partiality* of friends."

Richard M. Johnson is the man who, immediately after the election of John Q. Adams to the Presidency, declared that "his administration must be opposed, though it were as pure as the angels in Heaven,"—and we suppose, from this "whole-hog" sentiment, that he is of opinion that his election should be supported, though he were as corrupt as Belzebub and his crew. The sentiment is worthy of the man—intellectually and morally.

A cute Yankee Notion.—It is proposed, in the New Haven Herald, that as the *Hickory*, from its toughness, is deemed characteristic of Gen. Jackson, and honored by the faithful as his emblem, that of MARTIN VAN BUREN should be the *Slippery Elm*, and that of COL. JOHNSON the "*Coal Black ROSE.*"

The Philadelphia Democratic Herald says: "Negro labor is a great injury to the white man. All free negroes ought to be banished by law from the State." We should like to hear the Garrisons and the Tappans discourse from this text. If the Abolitionists could succeed in their schemes, what would become of the poor wretches who would be turned loose upon society? Instead of benefitting them, they would convert the boon of freedom, which they would bestow, into the most bitter curse that ever fell upon man. If universal emancipation were proclaimed to-morrow, universal extermination would follow closely upon its heels.

Lynchburg Virginian.

That eminent clergyman, Dr. Brownlee, at a late meeting of the New York Protestant Association, read an extract of a letter from La Fayette, in which he observed, that "IF EVER THE LIBERTIES OF THIS COUNTRY ARE DESTROYED, IT WILL BE BY ROMAN PRIESTS."

This is sufficient to account for the bitterness which these plotting jesuits have lately poured out on the memory of that ever to be venerated man.

Pittsburg Times.

NEW UNION.

Abner Kneeland, the atheist of Boston, in reply to a compliment paid him by the Catholic Sentinel, speaks of a Union between Atheists and Catholics, as follows:

"Let this *union* but take place, and the great *Western Valley* will speak in a voice of thunder, that all the missionary fanatics of our country will never be able to silence."

This is kind in Mr. Kneeland, to have the interest of the "great valley" so much at heart. But the union in the "great valley," would be all on one side, for Atheists are as scarce among us as snakes and toads in Ireland. We have resided for years in the west, and traversed it for thousands of miles, and never yet have met an avowed Atheist. When this union is formed Mr. Kneeland will have a large party here. "Deacon Givens and I," said a Rhode Islander, "keep more cows than any other two men in town." "How many does Deacon Givens keep," said a bystander. "Twenty-nine." "And how many do you keep?" "One." So it will be with Abner Kneeland's union between Atheists in the west and Catholics. He is in great trouble, and resembles the drunkard—

"Who caught hold of a signpost and loudly did bawl—
United we stand—divided we fall."—*Cin. Journal.*

The Tories of Michigan have so framed their Constitution as to permit Negroes and Indians to vote at their elections, and also, all foreigners, after six months residence!!!

The Indians being generally pensioners of the government, will vote of course under the direction of the office holders, the Negroes, being offered a candidate for the Vice Presidency peculiarly of their way of thinking, will go for Col. Johnson. And the foreigners, particularly the Irish Catholics, will of course continue, under the direction of their Priests, to use their numerical strength, and they have no other force or influence, for those who give them political importance.

To what in our country coming? Political demagogues are willing to traffic away the dearest rights of freemen, to any ignorant and bigoted foreigner who chooses to demand them.—*Lib. Gaz.*

Lord John Russell has been returned for the Borough of Stroud, without opposition.

CAPTIONS

Of the Articles of Amendment to the Constitution of North Carolina, adopted by the Convention which commenced its Session at Raleigh, June 4, 1835.

1. For fixing the number of members of the Senate, and laying off the State in Electoral Districts, as follows:

That, until the first Session of the General Assembly, after the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, the Senate shall be composed of Members elected from Districts as follows: The 1st District—Perquimons and Pasquotank; 2nd District—Camden and Currituck; 3rd District—Gates and Chowan; 4th District—Washington and Tyrrell; 5th District—Northampton; 6th District—Hertford; 7th District—Bertie; 8th District—Martin; 9th District—Halifax; 10th District—Nash; 11th District—Wake; 12th District—Franklin; 13th District—Johnson; 14th District—Warren; 15th District—Edgecomb; 16th District—Wayne; 17th District—Greene and Lenoir; 18th District—Pitt; 19th District—Beaufort and Hyde; 20th District—Carteret and Jones; 21st District—Craven; 22nd District—Chatham; 23rd District—Granville; 24th District—Person; 25th District—Cumberland; 26th District—Sampson; 27th District—New Hanover; 28th District—Duplin; 29th District—Onslow; 30th District—Brunswick, Bladen, and Columbus; 31st District—Robeson and Richmond; 32nd District—Anson; 33rd District—Cabarrus; 34th District—Moore and Montgomery; 35th District—Caswell; 36th District—Rockingham; 37th District—Orange; 38th District—Randolph; 39th District—Guilford; 40th District—Stokes; 41st District—Rowan; 42nd District—Davidson; 43rd District—Surry; 44th District—Wilkes and Ashe; 45th District—Burke and Yancy; 46th District—Lincoln; 47th District—Iredell; 48th District—Rutherford; 49th District—Buncombe, Haywood, and Macon; 50th District—Mecklenburg. Each District entitled to one member in the Senate.

2. For fixing the number of members of the House of Commons, and for laying off the State, as follows:

That, until the 1st Session of the General Assembly after the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, the House of Commons shall be composed of members elected from the counties in the following manner, viz:

The counties of Lincoln and Orange shall elect *four* members each.

The counties of Burke, Chatham, Granville, Guilford, Halifax, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Rutherford, Surry, Stokes, and Wake, shall elect *three* members each.

The counties of Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Buncombe, Cumberland, Craven, Caswell, Davidson, Duplin, Edgecomb, Franklin, Johnson, Montgomery, New-Hanover, Northampton, Person, Pitt, Randolph, Robeson, Richmond, Rockingham, Sampson, Warren, Wayne, and Wilkes, shall elect *two* members each.

The counties of Ashe, Bladen, Brunswick, Camden, Columbus, Chowan, Currituck, Carteret, Cabarrus, Gates, Greene, Haywood, Hertford, Hyde, Jones, Lenoir, Macon, Moore, Martin, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimons, Tyrrell, Washington, and Yancey, shall elect *one* member each.

3. Prescribing the qualification of Members for the Senate.

That each member of the Senate shall have usually resided in the District for which he is chosen, for one year immediately preceding his election, and for the same time, shall have possessed, and continue to possess, in the District which he represents, not less than three hundred acres of land in fee.

4. Prescribing the qualification of voters for Members of the Senate.

That all free men of the age of twenty-one years, who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and possessed of a freehold, within the same District, of fifty acres of land, for six months next before, and at the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

5. Directing the manner in which future amendments shall be made to the Constitution. No Convention of the people shall be called by the General Assembly, unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the Members of each House. No part of the Constitution of this State shall be altered, unless a bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in each House of the General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House. Nor shall any alteration take place until a bill so agreed to shall have been published six months previous to the new election of members of the General Assembly; but after such publication, if the alteration proposed by the preceeding General Assembly shall be agreed to in the first session thereafter, by two-thirds of the whole representation in each House of the General Assembly, after the same shall have been read three times on three several days in each House, then the said General Assembly shall prescribe the mode by which the Amendment or Amendments may be submitted to the qualified voters of the House of Commons throughout the State, and if the majority of the voters have approved the same, it shall become a part of the Constitution.

6. For excluding Borough Members in future. [This Article sufficiently explains itself.]

7. For abrogating the right of free Negroes or Mulattoes to vote for Members of the Senate and House of Commons. [This Article sufficiently explains itself.]

8. For disqualifying Members of the Assembly and Officers of the State for holding office while they hold any office under the United States, or any other Government. [This Article sufficiently explains itself.]

9. For making the Capitation Tax on Slaves and free White Polls equal. [That is, all free males over 21 and under 45, and all slaves over 12 and under 50, to be taxed, except in cases of bodily infirmity.]

10. To require Members of the General Assembly to vote *viva voce* in election of Officers. [This Article explains itself.]

11. To amend the 32nd Article of the Constitution. [The word *Protestant* is struck out, and the word *Christian* put in its place, so that hereafter no Christian can be excluded from Office.

12. To provide for biennial meetings of the General Assembly. [This Article explains itself.]

13. To provide for the election of Governor, biennially, by the People. [In case two candidates shall have an equal and the highest number of votes, the General Assembly shall decide which of the two shall be Governor. Contested elections to be determined by both Houses of the General Assembly.]

14. To provide that the Attorney General shall be elected for a term of four years. [To be elected by joint ballot of both Houses of the Legislature.]

15. Providing the manner in which the Judges of the Supreme Courts and other Officers of State may be impeached and tried for corruption and mal-practices in Office. [To be impeached by the House of Commons, and tried by the Senate.—Judgement not to extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of trust and profit under this State, but may be subject to indictment, trial, judgement, and punishment, according to law.]

16. For vacating the office of Justices of the Peace, and disqualifying them from holding office upon the conviction of an infamous crime, or of corruption and mal-practice in office. [Provides, that on conviction of any Justice of the Peace of an infamous crime, or of corruption, his commission shall be vacated, and he shall be forever disqualified from holding such appointment.]

17. Providing for the removal of any of the Judges of the Supreme or Superior Courts for mental or physical disability. [On a concurrent Resolution of two-thirds of both branches of the General Assembly, a Judge may be removed from office for mental or physical disability.]

18. Providing that the Salaries of the Judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. [This Article explains itself.]

19. To provide against unnecessary private Legislation. [This Article provides, that the General Assembly may pass general laws regulating divorce and alimony: but shall not have power to grant a divorce, or secure Alimony in any individual case; nor shall have power to pass any private law, to altar the name of any person, or to legitimate any persons not born in wedlock, or restore the rights of citizenship to any person convicted of an infamous crime. Nor shall the General Assembly pass any private law, unless it shall be made to appear that 30 days notice shall have been given in such manner as shall have been provided by law.]

20. To amend the 13th section of the Constitution. [To strike out after the word *Admiralty*, the words "*and an Attorney General*," and to insert between the words "Equity" and "Judges," the word *and*, so as to exclude the appointment of Attorney General from this Article.

21. To provide for vacancies that may occur by death, resignation, or otherwise, before the meeting of the General Assembly. [Writs may be issued under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.]

22. To provide for the appointment and removal of Militia Officers. [The General Assembly shall have power to pass laws regulating the mode of appointing and removing Militia Officers.]

AN ORDINANCE

Of the Convention provides that the above amendments shall be submitted by the Governor to the People on the 2nd Monday in November next, thirty days notice being given, and that the polls be opened by the Sheriffs, at the several Election Precincts in each and every county in the State; that all persons qualified to vote for Members of the House of Commons may vote for or against a ratification of the amendments. Those who wish a ratification of the amendments, voting, with a printed or written ticket, "*Ratification*"—those of a contrary opinion, "*Rejection.*" If the amendments be ratified, they shall take effect and be in force from and after the first of January, 1836. That in case the amendments be raitfied, the election of Governor shall take place at the same time in July and August next, that the election of Members of Assembly shall be held. Further particulars will be found in the Ordinance, which, with correct copies of the amendments, will be destributed amongst the people in the several counties.

Resolutions of the Convention direct that 270 copies of the Journal of the Convention, shall be printed and destributed as follows, viz: one copy to the Executive Department of the United States, and of the several States; one copy to be deposited in the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of each County in this State; one copy to each member of this Convention, and fifty copies to be deposited in the Public Library, the Library of the University, and the Offices of Heads of Department, in such proportions as may be directed by the Governor of this State. Also, that 125 copies of the Constitution, and the amendments adopted by the Convention, be printed and destributed, under the directions of the Governor for each County entitled to one member in the House of Commons, and in like proportion to counties entitled to a greater number of Representatives, and 125 copies for each Senatorial district, making an aggregate of 21,250.

The late Commencement.—We understand that the Exercises at the recent Commencement of our University were of a highly interesting character, though the crowd of visitors was somewhat diminished by the circumstance of the State Convention in session.

The address of Chief Justice Ruffin, before the Literary Societies, was, we are told, every way worthy his exalted reputation. It will, however, of course, be published, and we will enable our readers to judge for themselves.

The Eulogy pronounced by Professor Anderson, on the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, late President of the Institution, was, we learn, replete with judicious and feeling reflections; was written in the Author's usual style of classic elegance, and contained many just and striking truths on the dignity of Literary pursuits.—*Raleigh Register.*

University of North Carolina.—A meeting of the Trustees of the University was held in this city, on Saturday last, for the purpose of appointing a President of the institution; when it was resolved to postpone the election of that officer until December next. In the mean time, Professor Mitchell will continue to act as President *pro tempore*. It was also decided, by the Board, that the salary of said officer shall be increased to 2,000 dollars.

Mr. William H. Owen, of Caswell, was appointed Tutor of Languages, in place of Mr. D. F. Bacon, resigned.—*Raleigh Star.*

Hail Storm.—We understand that a part of Lancaster District was visited on Saturday last with a most destructive hail storm. The roads in many places are rendered almost impassible, from the quantity of timber thrown down by the wind, and the Corn and Cotton within the range of its fury nearly, if not entirely destroyed. We have not been able to learn any particulars as to the extent of the damage sustained by this visitation.—*Camden Journal, of June 27.*

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

Saturday Morning, July 18, 1835.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS

The Hon. ABRAHAM RENCHER, and BURTON CRAIGE, and RICHMOND M. PEARSON, Esqrs., are candidates to represent this (Rowan) district in the next Congress of the United States

THE CONVENTION.

The Convention, for the Reform of the State Constitution, having finished all the duties confided to it, adjourned on Saturday last. We are pleased to have it in our power to present our readers with a synopsis of all the amendments adopted;—they will find it under the head of "CAPTIONS." It will be seen that the Amendments are to be submitted to the People for their RATIFICATION or Rejection *on the 2nd Monday in November next:* the polls will be kept open for three successive days, at which time we hope that the People of the Western Counties will generally turn out, and vote for Ratification, and thus terminate a contest that has distracted the State, more or less, for the last thirty years. Among the Amendments there may be a few matters not altogether satisfactory to some persons, but on the whole, the views and wishes of the West have been met, at least as nearly so as could have been reasonably expected. The Constitution, as amended, we candidly believe may now be pronounced as one of the best, if not the very best in all the Union, and we sincerely hope its adoption will commence a new era in North Carolina.

The Convention itself, we hear from all quarters, was one of the most respectable bodies of men ever assembled for a similar purpose, in this country. Besides much talent, it was distinguished for plain common sense, which, after all, is the only kind of sense that can be relied on for useful purposes. Except on the 32nd Section, there were but few useless long speeches. The speeches were generally short and to the point; none of that long, learned, useless rhetorical rigmarole which so pre-eminently distinguished the Virginia Convention, but all was plain, straight-forward, and business-like.

We understand that the greatest harmony prevailed in the Convention from the first to the last. Some few inconsiderate men from the East, made an effort or two to defeat the objects of the Convention, but they were put down by the good sense and good faith which characterized the great body of the members, both from the West and the East. On the whole, the proceedings of the Convention are not only highly creditable to that body, but to North Carolina; and they show that if our people are not altogether as showy as some others, they are a virtuous, steady, and sensible people.

Probably in our next paper we will be able to commence the publication of the Amendments themselves.

"BEAUTIES OF CONSISTENCY."

Under this head the Editor of the "Standard," not of "consistency, but of *Van Burenism*, makes an attack on Gov. Swain, and Messrs. Fisher and Giles of this place. The amount of it is this: At the great meeting held by the People of Rowan, on the 18th day of May, among other objections advanced against Martin Van Buren, it was alledged that he entertained opinions on the subject of Slavery unfavorable to the safety of the South, and, as an evidence of this, that he had been an advocate for imposing unconstitutional restrictions on the State of Missouri; and, as a further evidence, reference was made to "his subsequent vote in the N. York Legislature to place *free negroes*, as regards the right of suffrage, *on an equal footing with white men*," &c. Gov. Swain, Charles Fisher, and John Giles having been present at the meeting, are considered by the Standard as having consented to the charge. It is not true, that Gov. Swain was present when the vote was taken on the Resolutions, he having left for Charlotte an hour or two previously; but Messrs. Fisher and Giles were present, and did vote for the Resolutions, one and all. This is the state of the case, and now how does the Standard treat it? Does he prove that the charge against Van Buren was wrongfully made—*that is*, that he did not give the vote in question? No; he does not prove this; but he goes to work in the true Van Buren style of disingenuousness, to show that Gov. Swain, Charles Fisher, and John Giles have been guilty of *inconsistency*. Has he shown even this? We answer no; far from it. To prove that these gentlemen have been guilty of inconsistency, it must be shown that they charged Mr. Van Buren with having done a thing which, afterwards, they themselves were guilty of. Now, is this so? let facts speak:—The Rowan Resolutions charge Martin Van Buren with having "voted to place *free negroes*, as regards the right of suffrage, on *an equal footing with white men*." Will the Standard assert that either Gov. Swain, Charles Fisher, or John Giles, as Delegates in the Convention, voted to place *free negroes* on an *equal footing with white men?* If it makes any such assertion, either openly or by implication, it will be asserting what is not true, for they gave no such vote; the vote they gave was for a *qualified* suffrage, and finally they voted for the amendment which excluded free negroes altogether. This is the true state of the case, and yet the statement in the Standard is so drawn up as to make an impression on the inattentive reader that Messrs. Swain, Fisher, and Giles had been guilty of the very act which they themselves, in common with the Rowan meeting, had charged as an objection to Mr. Van Buren!—"Oh shame, where is thy blush!" So much for that part of the article in the Standard which relates to Gov. Swain, and Messrs. Fisher and Giles.—In our next, we will notice the last part of the article, which aims a blow at the public meeting held in Salisbury on the 18th of May.

EDMUND RUCKER, S. D. M. B. C.

The most of our readers, we presume, are acquainted with the character, &c., of the above *titled* dignitary, from the very conspicuous part which he acted in that *farce of farces*, the Baltimore Caucus.—If not, we can inform them that he is a *patent Steam Doctor*, residing in Rutherford county, Tennessee; and that the above title signifies *Steam Doctor and Member of the Baltimore Caucus.* Dr. Rucker, it seems, was on at Washington to take out a patent for a *Threshing Machine* at the time the Caucus assembled at Baltimore. The managers, seeing that they would not have the requisite

majority of two-thirds favorable to the nomination of Col. Tecumseh Johnson without the vote of Tennessee, by a touch of the Magician's wand, converted Mr. Rucker from a patent Steam Doctor Threshing machine, into a genuine *patent Voting machine*, by which he was enabled to enter the Caucus and give the fifteen votes of Tennessee for Van Buren and Johnson, thereby securing Johnson's nomination for Vice President. What right or authority had this man thus to vote away the most sacred rights and privileges of the freemen of a Sovereign State, and this, too, in direct opposition to their known will and sentiments?—None at all,—not even the shadow of authority. Rucker himself, in a Card published in the Van Buren paper at Nashville, admits that he had no delegated authority whatever—that he merely "*happened* at Baltimore as a stranger," when some of the managers of the Caucus informed him of there being *no* delegates from Tennessee, and "that he *might* come in and vote if he saw proper." This man was direct from Washington, where he had been in secret conclave with Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren; and is it not reasonable to suppose that they ordered him to act as he did, that they might secure their favorite object—viz: the nomination to the Vice Presidency of that chief of moral and political perfidity, Richard M. Johnson, which they could not attain otherwise? Call you not this an interference on the part of the President in the choice of his successor? Did any former President ever assume the right to *dictate* to the People whom they should choose to succeed him? These are startling facts; and we call upon all who value the blessings of civil liberty, who are not willing to sacrifice, upon the altar of unholy ambition, all that is held dear by freemen, all who are not prepared to submit to the yoke of a military despot, to pause and reflect before it is forever too late!

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings of the last week of the sitting of the Convention came to hand so late, and being anticipated in our extracts from the Raleigh papers, and the Captions which we publish to-day, that we have concluded to omit all but the last day's proceedings, which we copy from the Register, to which paper we are indebted for the principal portion of our information during the sitting of the Convention.

Saturday, July 11, 1835.

Mr. Gary called up the Resolutions which he yesterday offered, returning thanks to the Authorities of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches for the use and offer of their Churches, and to the Rev. Mr. McPheeteers and the Rev. Mr. Jamieson for their services; which being read,

Mr. Gary moved an addition to the Resolutions, "that the Rev. Mr. McPheeters be requested to furnish a copy of the prayer offered by him this morning in the Convention, and that the Secretary enter the same on the Journal of the Convention."

Mr. Carson, from Burke, asked leave to move the following, as an amendment to the Resolution returning thanks to the Chaplains: "and that the Rev. Dr. McPheeters and the Rev. Mr. Jamieson be requested to accept of $50 each."

The question being taken on the several propositions together, it was decided in the affirmative.

Judge Gaston, from the Committee of Seven, reported the Ordinance for carrying into effect the proposed amendments to the Constitution, as being correctly enrolled, which being read, was finally passeed.

Gov. Swain being temporarily in the Chair,

Judge Gaston said, that before the Convention performed the last Act which it had to do, he would call up the Resolution that he yesterday laid on the table.—He said, I am about to offer to the Convention a Resolution on which I know I shall meet with perfect unanimity. However we may have been divided on other subjects, returning our acknowledgements to our venerable President, for the able manner in which he has presided over this body, there will be no difference of opinion. The following Resolution was then read:

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Convention are due, and are hereby respectfully and affectionately tendered to the Honorable NATHANIEL MACON, their venerable President, for the distinguished ability, dignity, and impartiality, with which he has discharged the duties of his station.

The Resolution being read, Mr. Carson, of Burke, instantly rose and expressed a hope, that this mark of well-deserved respect to their venerable friend, for probably the last public act of his life, would be testified by the members of the Convention standing. The word was no sooner spoken than every man in the Convention was on his feet.

The President, who had resumed his Chair, addressed the members of the Convention as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: The merits which you have ascribed to me, in the performance of my duty in the Chair, belong to you. I have been for a long time engaged in public business; and, though no one will charge me with being a flatterer, I must say, that I have never witnessed so much good order and decorum of conduct in any public body with which I have been connected. When I entered upon the important duties to which the Convention in their kindness called me, I was fearful that I should not have been able to discharge them with any satisfaction to myself or to the Convention, nor should I, without your attentive aid and assistance. To you, therefore, my thanks are due for all your kindness.

"This, I expect, will be the last scene of my public life. We are about to separate; and it is my fervent prayer that you may each of you reach home in safety, and have a happy meeting with your family and friends, and that your days may be long, honorable, and happy.

"While my life is spared, if any of you should pass through the county in which I live, I shall be glad to see you."

On the President's resuming his seat, and the applauses of the Convention having ceased,

Mr. Carson, of Burke, rose and said, that the concluding remark of the venerable President had called him up to say, "that he was about to leave old North-Carolina, to reside in the far West, where he should be happy at all times to see any friend from the old State—to be a North-Carolinian would be a sufficient recommendation—his house and corncrib should be at the service of his friends."

Judge Gaston, from the Committee of Enrolment, reported the Amendments to the Constitution, correctly enrolled on Parchment, which received the signatures of the President, Principal Secretary, and Assistant Secretary.

The President then informing the Convention that the business of the Convention was finished,

On motion of Judge Gaston, the Convention adjourned, *sine die*.

From the Prayer offered up by the Rev. Dr. McPheeters, at the close of the Convention, we make the following ex[tract]:

"And now, O Lord, as the business of this Convention is drawing near to a close, follow with thy blessing whatever has been done in accordance with thy will, and graciously direct this day, in all that remains to be done.

"We thank thee for thy Providential care over all the members of this body, and for the high degree of order and harmony which has characterized the whole occasion.

"Give to the people of this State, before whom its amended Constitution will soon pass in review, wisdom, that they may be directed in their final action thereupon.

"Deliver them from passion, prejudice, and all unreasonable prepossessions. May they approach the question before them with honest, liberal, and enlightened views, and decide thereon calmly, conscientiously, and in the fear of God.

"Forgive, O Lord, all that has been said or done amiss, during this occasion, and graciously prosper every measure calculated to advance the civil, social, and religious interests of the community in which thou hast cast our lot.

"And when this body, now in session, shall have adjourned, conduct them all in safety to their respective places of abode, there again to meet in circumstances of comfort, their families, their friends, and their constituents.

"And, as they will never again all meet together on earth, prepare them, most Gracious God, for meeting in the Grand Convention of that approaching day, when the assembled Universe shall stand before God, and be judged according to their works."

A GREAT AND GOOD MAN HAS FALLEN!

It is with emotions of deepest sorrow that we perform the melancholy task of recording the death of one the purest patriots, and most useful men that America could boast of. The venerable JOHN MARSHALL, Chief Justice of the United States, departed this life at Philadelphia on the 6th instant. In the death of this emphatically great man, America has lost her brightest ornament—a loss which has not been equalled since the death of Washington. We copy the following

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer, of July 7.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.

It is with emotions of the deepest regret that we announce to our readers that JOHN MARSHALL, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, departed this life at half past six o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the Boarding House of Mrs. Crim, Walnut street, below Fourth, Philadelphia. This painful intelligence cannot but produce a strong sensation throughout the whole country.

Mr. Marshall was born in Virginia, on the 24th of September, 1755; and, as early as the Summer of 1775, received a commission as Lieutenant of a Company of Minute men, and was shortly after engaged in the battle of the Great Bridge, where the British troops, under Lord Dunmore, were repulsed with great gallantry. He was subsequently engaged in the memorable battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth: and, in 1780, obtained a license to practice law. He returned to the Army shortly after, and continued in the service until the termination, of Arnold's invasion.

In the spring of 1782 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and, in the autumn of the same year, a member of the Executive Council, and married in 1783. In 1788 he was elected a Representative of the city of Richmond in the Legislature of Virginia, and continued to occupy that station for the years 1789, 1790, 1791, and upon the recall of Mr. Munroe, as Minister, from France, President Washington solicited Mr. Marshall to accept the appointment as his successor, but he respectfully declined. In 1799 he was elected and took his seat in Congress, and in 1800 he was appointed Secretary of War.

On the 31st day of January, 1801, he became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which distinguished station he continued to fill, with unsullied dignity, and pre-eminent ability, until the close of his mortal career. His biographer eloquently observes—"What, indeed, strikes us as the most remarkable in his whole character, even more than his splendid talents, is the entire consistency of his public life and principles. There is nothing in either which calls for apology or concealment. Ambition never seduced him from his principles—popular clamour never deterred him from the strict performance of his duty. Amid the extravagances of party spirit, he stood with a calm and steady inflexibility—neither bending to the pressure of adversity, nor bounding with the elasticity of success. He lived as such a man should live, by and with his principles. If we were tempted to say, in one word, in what he excelled all other men, we should say, in wisdom; in the union of that virtue which, ripened under the hardy discipline of principles, with that of knowledge which constantly sifted and refined its old treasures, and as constantly gathered new. The Constitution, since its adoption, owes more to him than to any other single mind, for its true interpretation and vindication. Whether it lives or perishes, his exposition of its principles will be an enduring monument to his fame, so long as solid reasoning, profound analysis, and sober views of government shall invite the leisure, or command the attention of statesmen and jurists.

He died calmly and tranquilly, surrounded by three of his children and many valuable friends The blow was not unexpected, and he was fully prepared. But a few days since he penned an inscription for his tombstone.

Theatre.—The friends of the Drama have been finely entertained, for a few nights past, by Mr. Hart and his Theatrical corps, from the Charleston, Savannah, and Augusta Theatres, who now have the use of the Theatre in this place. We have had the pleasure of attending three nights, and cheerfully accord to them great praise. As Mr. Hart expects to remain with us but a short time, we would advise all who wish to laugh and cry for good-humor's sake, to go to the Theatre to-night—and we'll insure that they go again. H.

☞ The Report of the Iredell County Temperance Society came to hand too late for this week's paper—it shall appear in our next.

A Sweet Story.—If we did not receive the following from very good authority, we should be somewhat slow to believe it. Our informant saith, that Mr. James M. Butler, of Montgomery county, some time during the last Spring, *hived* a swarm of Bees; shortly after, he observed three other swarms enter the same gome, and all went to work together. In about three weeks after Mr. Butler hived the first swarm, he concluded to *drive* them, as is usual, when he obtained, as the proceeds of the labor of these industrious little creatures, for this short time, TEN GALLONS of pure honey!—It is needless for us to say that Mr. Butler is anti-Van, and opposed to all Caucusing—except it is by the *Bee* party.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

FRANKLIN, Rowan county, June 20, 1835.

The Unity and Franklin Temperance Society met and held their fifth Annual meeting, which was organized by Prayer, by the Rev. Mr. McDonald of the Methodist Church. After which, the President took the Chair, and the Secretary read the proceedings of the preceding Annual Report. Mr. McDonald then addressed the Society, after which, an invitation was given to all present wishing to become members of the Society to come and do so: when twenty-six came and enrolled their names. The Society then proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year; and, after doing the ordinary business of the Society, adjourned to meet at Unity Church, on the second Saturday of July. The Society was then dismissed with prayer by the Rev. Wm. A. Hall.

Signed, JOHN FRALEY, Secretary.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ROWAN COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

SALISBURY, July 4, 1835.

The Society met this day, according to adjournment, in Mr. Vogler's Grove, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Lockridge.

After the minutes of the last meeting were read, the Delegates representing the Auxiliary Societies were requested to report themselves, when the following persons appeared and took their seats, viz:

From Unity and Franklin.—Samuel Marlin, Esq., Capt. G. Culbertson, and Messrs. Jesse Marlin, Thomas Kincaid, and Jesse Kincaid.

Joppa.—Rev. W. A. Hall, Thomas McNeely, and M. Miller, Esq.

Back Creek.—Rev. A. Y. Lockridge, and Mr. John M. Lowrance.

Third Creek.—Abel Graham, Esq., and Mr. Wm. P. Graham.

Thiatyre.—Messrs. James Silliman, J. H. Jenkins, and Mathew B. Locke.

Smith's.—Mr. Daniel W. Smith.

Jersey Settlement.—Mr. William P. Moore.

Bringle's.—Mr. John Hielick.

Dutch second Creek.—Messrs Henry Lutwick, and Martin Starns.

The Committee of Invitation reported, that the following gentlemen had been invited by them to be present at this meeting, viz: Rev. Messrs. Spear, Graeber, Ballard, and Irwin; His Excellency Governor Swain His Honor Judge Settle; and General Graham, and Lenoir.

The Committe appointed for the purpose, reported that C. L. Torrence, Esq., had been selected to read the Declaration of Independence, and Gen. J. Cook to deliver an Oration; whereupon, Mr. Torrence proceeded to read the Declaration of our National Independence, which was followed by Gen. Cook with a very apposite address.

The Committee appointed to obtain the opinions of the Physicians of this county, on the effects of Ardent Spirits upon the human System, as their report, read papers of a very interesting character, and highly favorable to the principles of the Society, from the following gentlemen, viz:

Doctors Beall, Burns, Mebane, Smith, and Long.

The Constitution being amended so as to have 12, instead of 3 Vice Presidents, the Society proceeded to appoint its officers for the ensuing year, which are as follows: Thomas L. Cowan, President.

Capt. J. McCulloch, Messrs. John Fraley, John C. Palmer, Abram Hill, John Hielick, Daniel W. Smith, Geo. Andrews, E. E. Philips, Rufus Kilpatrick, Cols. William F. Kelly, E. D. Austin, and Doct. R. L. Beall, Vice Presidents; J. J. Blackwood, Secretary.

The Annual Report of the Society was read and adopted.—(Report states, there is in this County 10 Societies, and 813 members.)

Gen. Cook and Col. Lemly were appointed Delegates from this Society to attend the Annual Meeting of the State Society to be held at Raleigh in December next.

The Constitution and pledge being read, 29 persons had their names subscribed as members.

The Rev. Mr. McDonald, and Sparrow, Col. S. Lemly, C. L. Torrence, Esq., and Doct. A. Long were appointed a Committee to select some suitable place for, and appoint the time of holding the next quarterly meeting of the Society.

On motion, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to those Medical Gentlemen who have favored us with their opinions relative to the effects of Ardent Spirits upon the human Constitution.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to the Editors of this place for the favorable notice they have taken, in their respective journals, of the effort in which we are engaged, and for their kindness in publishing the proceedings of our meetings.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to Gen. Cook for his very appropriate address on this occasion; and that he be requested to furnish a copy of it for publication; and, also, that Messrs. Lemly, Torrence, and Palmer be a Committee to receive and attend to the printing of the same.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be voted to the President, Vice Presidents, and Secretary, for the zeal and fidelity with which they have discharged the duties of their respective offices during the past year.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr. Vogler for the use of the Grove, which he has so politely offered for the accommodation of this meeting.

The Society adjourned, to meet at the call of the Committee appointed for that purpose. Closed with prayer by Rev. Mr. Hall.

JOHN J. BLACKWOOD, Secretary.

MORGANTON CELEBRATION.

Arrangements having been previously made for the purpose of commemorating the 59th Anniversary of our National Independence, a large procession was formed at the hour of 11 o'clock, in front of the Courthouse, and marched, accompanied by a Band of Music, to the Church, where they were joined by the Ladies, who upon that, as upon all such occasions, give additional zest to the flow of patriotic feeling.

After an appropriate prayer by the Rev. John McCutcheon, the Declaration of Independence was read by Thomas H. Hill, in a distinct and impressive manner; when E. J. Erwin, the Orator of the Day, arose and delivered a handsome and patriotic Address. The political reminiscences which the day called forth were noticed in a style that caused the long and loud applause of a large auditory. The company then returned to Mr. Thomas Mitchell's, where refreshments of every kind were prepared, and upwards of one hundred set down to dinner.

After the cloth was removed, the following Regular Toasts were drank:

1 *National Independence and Constitutional Liberty:* A rich boon bequeathed to us by our Ancestors on the condition, that we should transmit it to posterity unimpaired.

2. *The Sages and Heroes of the Revolution:* Sacred be the memory of the dead; honored and happy the days of the surviving.

3. The Memory of George Washington.

4. *The memory of Gilbert Mortier De Lafayette:* A speedy and honorable adjustment of all difficulties between his native and adopted country.

5. *The President and Heads of Departments, whoever they may be:* Let a recurrence to first principles test the question whether they be honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution.

6. *The Senate of the United States:* Able, faithful, and vigilant sentinels upon the watch tower of Liberty. Continue to sustain the Constitution, and you will be sustained by an intelligent people.

7. *North Carolina:* The first to declare, the last to surrender her Independence.

8. *The Governor of North Carolina:* A distinguished son of the West, of whom the State may justly be proud.

9. *The Hon. Willie P. Mangum:* The able and faithful Representative of the People, and not the servant of the Legislature.

10. *The Military Academy at West Point:* A fungus on our political Institutions, which Congress is called on to prune or extirpate.

11. *The Convention to revise the Constitution:*—May their labors unite the East and the West as a band of brothers in a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether to elevate the character and advance the prosperity of North Carolina.

12. The memory of our Bowman, Patton, Brank, Scott, Dobson, and others who fell, and their gallant associates who survive the conflicts of Ramsour's, Cane Creek, and King's Mountain, to us they were personally known, they will not be fully appreciated by others until justice shall have been done to the Revolutionary History of North Carolina.

13. *The American Fair:* Our matrons, the mothers of men, their daughters will have none but men for their husbands.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Col. Isaac T. Avery, President of the Day. Col. William Polk: His native State will cherish the memory of a son who, in action was bravest of the brave—whose courtesy in private life secured him the respect and esteem of those who knew him—his unbending integrity the confidence of all.

By Col. W. Gunway, Vice President. The old States, who bore the heat and burthen of the day: May they contend for their distributive share of the public domain against the claims of the new States—the views of the Executive to the contrary notwithstanding.

By E. J. Erwin, Orator of the Day Judges Strange, of North Carolina, and Osgood, of Massachusetts, late of the Baltimore Convention: Doff the ermine, gentlemen, when you assume the political cloak—the one should be pure and unsullied, the other covers a multitude of sins.

By Gen. Newland, (sent.) Liberty, the gem without price, the heir-loom of our inheritance—Union, the strong box of its safety, secured by the bolts of the Constitution: To transmit the one you must defend the other.

By Doct. W. F. Thomas. Martin Van Buren, the foster child of Aaron Burr: What Burr failed to accomplish is now about to be executed by the more skillful management of his disciple. God avert his purposes, and save our country.

By Thomas W. Wilson, Esq. For the next Presidency: A true Republican, be him Hugh L. White whom I somewhat prefer; Martin Van Buren, or any other democratic nomination in preference to Nullifiers, Blue Lights, or Black Legs.

By T. H. Hill, Reader of the Declaration- The Honorable John Forsyth: He has gone from the big house down to the Kitchen.

By Mark Brittain, Marshal of the Day. Our distinguished countryman, Hugh L. White: Honest, patriotic, and capable, he is emphatically the candidate of the people, and not of a self-created and irresponsible cabal. Let us return for a time the lance of party into its scabbard, and with one voice, elevate this distinguished individual to the first office in the gift of the country.

By C. C. P. Gaither. Henry Clay, Kentucky's imperishable monument: Twice, by his transcendent talents and overpowering eloquence, has he succeeded in restoring harmony and good feeling between the discordant materials of the North and South. May he yet be rewarded with the first honor in the gift of the People.

By J. C. Smith, Esq. Hon. William Gaston: Amiable and accomplished as a gentleman and scholar, able and profound as an advocate and jurist, enlightened and disinterested as a statesman and philanthropist; as Carolinians we are proud to own him as our countryman.

By R. C. Pearson, Esq. Martin Van Buren: As the successor of our present worthy and honored Chief Magistrate of the Union, he stands in the estimation of the Republicans without a rival. The late nomination by the Representatives of the people will no doubt be sanctioned by an overwhelming majority.

By Doct. W. C. Tate. North Carolina: Plain, virtuous, and patriotic, as she was the last to come into the Union may she be the last to go out of it.

By W. W. Avery. Saul, when in pursuit of estrayed asses, was met by the High Priest, and, as a curse to his country, anointed King. A few estrayed asses lately assembled in Baltimore, and, in part disclaimed by their owners, have assumed the office of Priesthood for us.—Verily, we will have no King of their anointing.

By J. C. Bouchell. The Fair of Burke: Possessing health, wealth, and beauty, surpassed only by their intrinsic worth.

By John Fleming. Martin Van Buren: May he be our next President.

By U. T. Perkins. J. C. Calhoun: The unyielding champion of Southern Principles.

By J. J. Erwin. The Military Academy at West Point: Unjustly denounced as extravagant and aristocratical, its existence is closely identified with our national independence, and deserves the fostering aid of Government.

By A. L. Erwin, Esq. Alexander Hamilton: The able expounder of the Constitution, and the true principles upon which our Government is based.

By R. V. Mechaux, Esq. Martin Van Buren: The shafts of detraction and calumny that have been leveled against him seem to make his virtues shine the brighter. If the choice of the people, may he be our next President.

By David P. Kibler. Martin Van Buren: May he attain the first honor in the gift of the American People; and may he long live for the good of his friends, that his deeds may be worthy of stereotyping.

By J. W. R. Oneal. Martin Van Buren: Ratified on parchment by the artist of the country; may he be literally mote-ified by the American People at the next Presidential Election.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In Rowan county, on the 9th instant, by Alexander Long, Esq., Mr. JAMES L. BROWN to Miss SARAH RANDLEMAN.

At Morganton, on the 18th ultimo, by the Rev. John McCutcheon, Mr. WILLIAM C. ERWIN to Miss MARTHA MATILDA, daughter of Thomas Walton, Esq.

In Davidson County, on the 22nd ultimo, by the Rev. W. C. Bennet, Mr. VOLENTINE SOWERS to Miss ELIZABETH THOMAS.

In Hardeman County, Tenn., on the 24th ultimo, by the Rev. H. T. Morgan, Mr. MUMFORD WILLSON, formerly of Rowan county, N. C., to Miss MARTHA PEGRAM, of Virginia.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In Hardeman County, Tenn., on the 25th ultimo, Mr. JOHN HAMM, formerly of Rowan County, N. C.

In Stokes county, on Friday last, after a short illness, CARTER PEYTON, infant son of the Hon. Augustine H. Shepherd, aged 1 year and 11 months.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the County Court of Rowan, made at May Sessions, 1835, I will Expose to Public Sale, on a Credit of Twelve Months, at the Courthouse in Salisbury, *on Tuesday of August Court next*, the **Old Jail and Lot.** Possession given on the 1st of December next.

GEORGE VOGLER, T. P. B.

June 18, 1835. —p—3

REMOVAL.

DAVID WATSON,

CABINET-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Shop from his old stand, to the opposite side of the Street, four doors South of John Murphy's Store, and nearly opposite the Salisbury Hotel, where he is prepared to execute all orders for articles in his line in a *very superior manner*, at short notice, and on moderate terms. He will keep regularly for sale, such Furniture as *Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretaries, Bedsteads, Tables, Candle-stands, Wash-stands, &c., &c.*

He returns his grateful acknowledgments to his customers for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit its continuance.

☞ TO DEBTORS!—All those indebted to the undersigned must *positively* come forward and settle their accounts, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

Salisbury, July 11, 1835. DAVID WATSON.

Medical College of Georgia.

THE Lectures in this institution will be resumed on the third Monday in October next, and continue, as usual, six months. The Lectures will be delivered by

L. A. DUGAS, M. D., on Anatomy and Physiology.

PAUL F. EVE, M. D., on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

A. CUNNINGHAM. M. D., on the Principles and Practice of Medicine.

JOSEPH A. EVE, M. D., on Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

M. ANTONY, M. D., on Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Infants.

L. D. FORD, M. D., on Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The Terms are

Matriculation Ticket, *to be taken once*, $5 00
Tickets for the Full Course, . . . 100 00
Tickets for Practical Anatomy, *once only*, 10 00
Diploma Fee, ... 10 00

JOHN W. WILD, President.

L. D. FORD, Secretary Board of Trustees.

Augusta, Ga., July 18, 1835. p—10—

Lands and Mills
FOR SALE!

AS I contemplate a removal Westward this Fall, I will sell, on very reasonable terms, the following

TRACTS OF LAND:

The Plantation on which I live, in the County of Mecklenburg, N. Carolina, on the head waters of Rocky River, containing **288 Acres,** of fertile soil, a suitable proportion of which is Creek Bottom, well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, and some meadow ground.

Also, a TRACT OF LAND, one half mile from the former Tract, containing **350 Acres,** on which is a good Grist and Saw Mill in good repair, and in a fine neighborhood for custom.

All persons wishing to purchase such property, are requested to come and view the premises.—The price will be reasonable, and the payments as easy as the circumstances of the owner will justify. RANKIN ALEXANDER.

Mecklenburg county, July 18, 1835.—p—4

Strayed or Stolen,

ON the night of the 5th instant, from the Subscriber, on Steel Creek, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a **Bay Horse,** or rather between a bay and roan, six years old last spring, about fifteen hands high, his face and forehead white, blind in one eye, two hind legs white, and it is not recollected whether either of his fore legs were white or not—his hoofs are all white. The horse when trotting steps very short. No other marks recollected.—Whoever will take up said horse and deliver him to the subscriber, or give information so that he can get him, shall be liberally rewarded.

BATTE IRWIN.

Mecklenburg county, July 18, 1835.—p—2

A Splendid

Line of Hacks,

FROM

Salisbury, (N. C.) to Raleigh, (N. C.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ANXIOUS to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that great *desideratum* with all Travellers—*no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following Stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North-Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakley, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via. Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. There is also a Line of Stages from Raleigh to Norfolk, via. Tarborough, Murfreesborough, Winton, &c., over one of the best Natural Roads in the United States. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raligh to Newbern. The arrivals at Salisbury is regulated altogether by the departure of the Piedmont Line South, and the Great Western Line for Nashville, Tennessee, via. Lincolnton, Rutherfordton, Asheville, Knoxville, &c.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *S L E E P*.

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—*only SEVEN DOLLARS*—all intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South who wish to take our Line will be careful to *enter to Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING.

April 11, 1835. —tf—

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to $19 50, as follows:

From Raleigh to Blakley, Stage Fare, . . . $7
Blakley to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare, 3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, . 1 50
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, 5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare, ... 3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via. Norfolk, is cheaper.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and Committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., TWO NEGRO MEN, who say they belong to Samuel Harston, and left his Plantation in the Forks of the Yadkin in said county; one named Adam and the other George; both very stout and black. The Owner is here, by notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

F. SLATER, Sh'ff

Salisbury, July 18, 1835. tf

The Western Carolinian.

BY ASHBEL SMITH & JOSEPH W. HAMPTON

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every SATURDAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editors, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

5. ☞ *Persons indebted to the Editors, may transmit to them through the Mail, at their risk—provided they get the acknowledgment of any respectable person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.*

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37½ cents for each continuance: but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion. If ordered for one insertion only, 75 will in all cases be charged.

2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editors, the postage should in all cases be paid.

SALISBURY HOTEL,

Salisbury, North Carolina,

(Situated on Main Street, a few doors above the building formerly occupied as the Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina,)

By THOMAS A. HAGUE;

WHO informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that he has lately purchased of W. H. Slaughter, Esqr., the Buildings, &c., which have been long occupied by him as a Hotel and advantageously known by the name of "OLD POINT COMFORT."

He is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The location is convenient to the business of the place, and still sufficiently retired to make it pleasant. The house is conveniently arranged for the accommodation of families, or single persons, either as regular or transient boarders. Clean and well-aired beds, honest and obliging servants, well furnished Table and Bar, first rate Cooks, a full Granary, and an Ostler to attend to his spacious and well constructed Stables, whose character for attention and care in the management of Horses, is unimpeached. The Landlord will do all in his power to give general satisfaction to all who will be kind enough to patronize his establishment. The friends of his predecessor, he hopes, will extend to him their patronage, as he will devote the whole of his time to promote the well management of his concern.

☞ Stage Passengers are informed, that the Great Northern and Southern Line of Stages—the Merchant's Line—Peck & Wellford Contractors, arrive at and depart from the Salisbury Hotel tri-weekly. Seats secured in all other Stages leaving Salisbury. T. A. HAGUE.

Salisbury N. C., May 2, 1835. —tf—

BRICK WANTED.

THE Committee of Concord Presbytery will receive Proposals for making and delivering

250,000 BRICKS

At the site of the Manual Labor Shool, on the public road leading from Statesville to Charlotte—one mile below the Iredell line—until the 1st day of August, 1835.

Proposals may be directed to either of the Committee, under name, or to Hickory Grove Post-Office, Mecklenburg county, North Carolina.

W. L. DAVIDSON,
W. S. ALLISON,
ROBERT POTTS,
JOHN D. GRAHAM,
JOHN WILLIAMSON, } Committee.

P. S. The Committee will meet at the house of W. L. Davidson, on the 3rd of August, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

July 11, 1835.

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE AT Lincolnton, Lincoln County, No. Caro., ON THE 1st DAY OF JULY, 1835.

A....MORRIS T. ARRINGATHY, James Atkinson, A. Miles Abernathy, &c., Newton Alexander.

B....David B. Barnett, Jacob Baker, Allen Baker, Johnson Bynes, John Buff, or his children, Robert Brown, Benjamin Bell, Gov. H. G. Burton.

C....David Cloh, David Crouse, Jacob Thompson Calvin, Robert Childers.

D....Thomas Dickson, or Esther Davis, Luke Davis, or James Bevins & Co., Peter Dellinger, Jacob Dator.

E....H. H. Edney, Wm. Endsley, James Endsley.

F....Barnah Fulbright, Jeremiah Frayser, Ro. Falls, James Ferguson.

G....Nelson Gotry, Samuel Gales, Jeremiah Goodson, Solomon Radisel, or Abner Goodson.

H....William Haughs, Lewis Hinkle.

J....Absilom Jarrot, James W. Irvin.

K....Hester Killian, John Keener, Abram Kishler, Christopher Kiser, Joseph Keistler.

L....Daniel Lutz, Judah Lants, George Lants—(2,) John Lants, Joshua Lowe, George Leonard.

M....John Mann, Alexander M'Corkle, Starling Murphy, Col. A. Mauny, Joseph Morris, John Marton, Jas. M'Elwain, George Mauney, John M'Clenghan, Moses Barton.

N....Samuel Nicol, Adam Nail.

O....Michael Oddfield.

P....Isaac Painter, Franklin Reynolds, Ro. Ramsay, Wm. Reynolds, Peter Rost, John Roberts.

R....A. H. W. Sellers—2, David Sample, Gen. Rhyne, Daniel Sellers, Elizabeth Shuford, Elias Sayer, Margaret A. Springs, Collins Smith, Ezekiel Sullivan, Robert Shirk, William Shuman, Alexander Shipley, Matthew Strong, David G. Smith.

T....David Threadgill, James or Absalom Taylor.

W....Miles Wilson, Widow Wood, John Webster, Henry Weaver, Elizabeth Ware, John Wagner, or James Cole, Solomon Wilson.

T. ROBERTSON, P. M.

July 11, 1835. —3t—

A CLERK WANTED.

ONE that is intelligent and steady to business, with such qualifications will be rewarded. For further particulars, apply at THIS OFFICE.

July 4, 1835. —tf—

FORTUNE'S HOME!!

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the SALISBURY ACADEMY

SEVENTH CLASS FOR 1835.

To be Drawn at Morganton, N. C.,

On Wednesday, the 29th July, 1835,

ON THE POPULAR

Terminating-Figure System.

STEVENSON & POINTS, MANAGERS.

CAPITAL PRIZE { **$6,000!**

SCHEME:

1 Prize of	6,000	DOLLARS	is	$6,000
1 " of	3,000	DOLLARS	is	3,000
10 " of	1,000	DOLLARS	is	10,000
10 " of	500	DOLLARS	is	5,000
10 " of	400	DOLLARS	is	4,000
10 " of	300	DOLLARS	is	3,000
10 " of	200	DOLLARS	is	2,000
100 " of	100	DOLLARS	is	10,000
100 " of	50	DOLLARS	is	5,000
116 " of	30	DOLLARS	is	3,480
201 " of	20	DOLLARS	is	4,020
300 " of	15	DOLLARS	is	5,500
6,000 " of	10	DOLLARS	is	60,000
6,000 " of	6	DOLLARS	is	36,000
6,000 " of	4	DOLLARS	is	24,000

18,860 Prizes, amounting to $180,000

A Package of 10 Whole Tickets will cost $40 00
And must draw nett - - - - - 17 00

$23 00

A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole tickets will be - - - - - - $23 00
For 10 Half tickets, - - - - 11 50
For 10 Quarter tickets, - - - 5 75

☞ All Orders from a distance, by mail (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to JAMES I. LONG, Salisbury, N. C.; and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

☞ All prizes payable in cash, Forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of *fifteen per cent.*

Whole Tickets, - - - - $4 00
Halves, - - - - - 2 00
Quarters, - - - - - 1 00

To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at

JAMES I. LONG'S Office,
(Corner of Mansion Hotel,)
SALISBURY, N. C.

July 4, 1835. td

DAVID L. POOL,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

JEWELLER,

AND

SILVER-SMITH,

TAKES this method of informing his Friends and the Public generally, that he still continues to carry on the Watch Making and Jewellery Business at his old stand, on Main Street, one door above the Store of Saml. Lemly & Son, and takes this opportunity of expressing his gratitude to the public for the patronage which has been bestowed on him; and hopes that a more sedulous attention to his business will not fail to elicit a share of the patronage of the people, as heretofore—To make his establishment still more deserving of it, he has just received from the North, where was selected by a gentleman of taste and experience, a very extensive and superior assortment of

WATCHES, JEWELLERY,

AND

Fancy Goods.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Silver double cased and double bottomed Lever, Plain, and Hunting Watches: Gold, Silver, Plated, Bead, Silk, and Ribbon Guard Chains; Gold Keys and Seals; Gold, Plated, and other Guard Keys, Splendid setts of Topaz, Aquamarine, Agate, Swiss Painting, Cameo, Coral, Cornelian, and Jet Ear Rings and Breast Pins; a variety of Breast Pins and Finger Rings; Gold Filagree and other Snaps, Catches, Bead Bags; Coral Beads; Silver Thimbles; Gold, Silver, and Shell Links, and Collar Buttons; a fine assortment of Studs; Music Boxes; Silver Plated and Bead Purses, Silver Spoons, Silver and Steel Spectacles, white and green; Scissors; Ever pointed Pencil Cases and Leads; Silver Tooth Picks and Tweezers; Gentlemen's Pocket and Dirk Knives; Ladies Silver Fruit do.; Silver Butter do; Silver, and Silver plated Scabbard Dirks; Damascus best Wire Twist and brass barrel pocket Pistols; and a great variety of other Fancy Goods.

Watches and Clocks repaired with neatness, accuracy, and dispatch; warranted to perform, and every endeavor made to give satisfaction—Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

t—f— Salisbury, May 23, 1835.

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE AT Lexington, N. C., ON THE FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1835.

A....Rev. D. C. Allen.

B....Mrs. Jane Brinkley, John G. Beckham—2, Hyly Brown.

F....George A. Freeman.

G....James Gibbons, John Gobble, William Gordon.

H....John Heath.

J....John Jarratt.

L....Jacob Livingood.

M....Thomas Miller, Alexander Miller, Simeon Morris, Mrs. Nancy Mims.

P....Silas Peace, James Palmer, Herod Pope.

R....Rev. Daniel L. Russel.

S....Thomas J. Shelton, Benjamin Shaver, Levi Shaver, Thomas Shepherd.

T....Miss Sarah L. Trantham.

W....James Wiseman, Joseph Walk, William Williams, Francis Williams, Henry Walser. —2—

July 11, 1835. M. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M.

To Hire,

A NEGRO WOMAN, who understands the duties of Cooking, Washing, Ironing, &c.—Apply at this Office. June 27.—tf

NEAT WORK.

THE Proprietors of THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN would respectfully inform the Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, Constables, and other gentlemen of business, that they have now on hand, printed in a superior style, on the very best quality of paper, a large supply of

BLANKS,

Of almost every Description,

Which they will sell on very moderate terms. To those who become *regular customers*—get all their Blanks of us—a very considerable reduction will be made from our regular price. Any Blanks that we may not have on hand, will be printed to order on very short notice. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention; and Blanks put up and forwarded in the safest and most expeditious manner.

JOB PRINTING.

They would likewise inform Merchants and others, that, having an assortment of *Fancy Job Type, Cuts, &c.*, which is probably unsurpassed by any in the State, they are prepared to execute all kinds of BOOK and JOB PRINTING in a *very superior style.* Such as *Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Cards, Hand-Bills, Labels, Way-Bills*, for Stages, &c. &c. All orders executed with despatch.

Salisbury, June 27, 1835.

TAILORING.

Benjamin Fraley respectfully informs his Friends and the Public at large, that he still continues to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches, in the Town of Salisbury, on Main-street, a few doors East of the Courthouse, adjoining the Storehouse of Wm. Murphy, where he is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in a very superior style—in the most fashionable style, and warranted to fit well, and on very moderate terms, at short notice. All Orders from a distance will be most faithfully attended to according to order. Produce will be received in payment for work. B. F.

Being Agent for some of the most Fashionable Tailors of New York and Philadelphia, he would take a pleasure in teaching, or giving instruction to any Tailors wishing instruction in the art of Cutting; and any one wishing the New York and Philadelphia Fashions, can receive them by giving timely notice to Benjamin Fraley, Salisbury, N. C.—Letters postage paid.

Salisbury, June 13, 1835. t—f—

Valuable Stand for a Tavern FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, desirous of removing to the South-West, Offers for Sale the large and commodious TAVERN which he occupies, situated in the Town of Charlotte, North Carolina, three doors west of the Courthouse. This establishment has all the necessary conveniences for carrying on the business for which it is designed. The Kitchen, Stables, Cribs, &c., are in good repair. Its present patronage liberal. For the purposes of a Tavern, this House affords many advantages from its situation. The village of Charlotte is generally healthy, and its condition flourishing. It is situated in a populous and wealthy community, and is the thorough-fare of the travelling from the North and Eastern sections of the Union to the South and South-west. Having determined to remove, the premises will be afforded at very liberal terms. If they are not sold before the first of September, they will be offered for rent or lease. WM. S. W. HAYES.

Charlotte, June 27, 1835. —p6—

CATAWBA SPRINGS, Lincoln County, N. C.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon his establishment, begs leave to announce to his former patrons and the public—especially invalids and gentlemen or families who may desire a pleasant Summer Retreat—that his establishment is now ready for their reception, and that he is prepared to accommodate them in a style, he flatters himself, that cannot fail to give entire satisfaction; at least, no efforts shall be wanting on his part to render his guests comfortable.

WILLIAM S. SIMONTON.

Catawba Springs, June 6, 1835. t—f—

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE Subscriber, intending to settle himself in the West, is desirous of purchasing ten or fifteen Likely Young Negroes, for which he will pay the highest prices, in cash. He may be found, during the summer, in Statesville, Iredell County, North Carolina. Letters addressed to him there will meet with prompt attention.

JOHN H. GARNER.

May 28, 1835.—t—f.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

I WISH to purchase TWENTY or TWENTY-FIVE NEGROES, for which I will give liberal prices in Cash.

Persons having such property for sale would do well to give me a call, either in person or by letter.—Any communication, addressed to me at Salisbury, N. C., will meet with prompt attention.

SAMUEL REEVES.

June 27, 1835. t—f—

Cash For Negroes.

THE Subscriber is desirous of purchasing a large number of LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, from ten to twenty years of age, for which he will at all times give the highest prices in Cash.

Persons having such property to sell, would do well to call on him, at Salisbury, or on Mr. John Jones, his agent at Charlotte.

At any time, when he may be absent, Col. R. W. Long, will be found at the Mansion Hotel, in Salisbury, prepared to make purchases.

All letters addressed to him or his Agent, Mr. John Jones, will meet with prompt attention.

June 25th 1835. tf ROBERT HUIE.

Spring & Summer Fashions, FOR 1835.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

☞ He flatters himself that his CUTTING is *really* superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, May 9, 1835.—1y.

Emporium of Fashion.

Mrs. S. D. Pendleton,

MILLINER

AND

MANTUA MAKER,

Has just received from New-Yrok the Latest

Spring and Summer Fashions

FOR 1835.

EMBRACING

LADIES' MORNING, DINING, AND EVENING DRESSES.

LADIES' CAPES, CAPS, BONNETS, &c., &c.

She flatters herself that, from a knowledge of her business acquired in ten years, and having made arrangements with one of the most fashionable Millinery Establishments in the City of New York, to supply her regularly with the latest fashions, she will be enabled to have her Millinery made up in a Superior Style, and on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. P. respectfully invites the Ladies of Salisbury, and the adjoining country, to call and examine, and assures them she will sell every article in her line on accommodating terms. She is prepared for Cleaning and Pressing Tuscan, Leghorn, and Straw Bonnets in the Northern Style.

Specimens of her work, both in Dressing and Making of Bonnets, and Dresses, may be seen at her Shop—Sign of the GREEN BONNET, two doors above Messrs Wheeler and Burns' Apothecary and Drug Store, where all orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

N. B. Mrs. P. always keeps an assortment of Fashionable Ribbons on hand, and can supply, on reasonable terms, those who may wish Bonnets trimmed.

—tf— April 11, 1835.

Prospectus

Of a Monthly Magazine to be entitled "The Southern Literary Journal," to be Published in Charleston, South Carolina.

WHILE numerous Literary Periodicals are issued from the American Press, and liberally patronized, it has been a subject of general regret, that, since the discontinuance of that able work, the Southern Review, there has been no Magazine establishment in South Carolina, affording a suitable medium through which the opinions of our best writers might be brought to bear directly and usefully upon the public mind. It is with a view to meet the demand that the publication of this Journal is proposed, and that the general and substantial support of the citizens of the South is respectfully solicited.

The proposed Magazine will consist of Original Communications on Literary and Scientific subjects, of notices of recent publications, particularly in the department of light or fugitive Literature, of popular Tales, suggested by historical and local associations, of Poetry, and Political Intelligence. Its columns are intended to afford a vehicle for the free, but temperate discussion of all questions, which, from their importance, interest, or attraction, are deserving of the attention of an enlightened community. If it shall become what its name imports, a Journal of strictly *Southern* Literature—if it serve to place upon record a true account of the opinions, feelings, and general tone of thinking, of an enthusiastic and high minded people—if, under the enlivening inspiration of the *genius loir*, and with the approving smiles of the generous and the fair, and the concurrence and effective aid of the learned and talented men among us, it shall contribute in any small degree, to secure for the South that elevated Literary position to which it is entitled, and which it is capable of maintaining, its design will then be fully accomplished.

This work will be conducted by the Subscriber, assisted by several literary gentlemen, who have pledged themselves to contribute constantly and liberally to its columns, who are interested in its success, and who think the present a favorable period for the commencement of such an enterprise. It will be printed in an octavo form, on fine paper, in monthly numbers of fifty-six pages each, and will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to authorize its publication. The Journal will be furnished to subscribers at five dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of six months from the date of the first number.

Charleston, 1835. DAN. K. WHITAKER.

Take Notice!

THAT, in three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, for the renewal of Certificates for three Shares of Stock in the said Bank, in the name of Eliza Conner, (now Eliza Simonton;) said Certificates having been lost or mislaid.

WM. S. SIMONTON.

Catawba Springs, April 25, 1835. 3m

PROSPECTUS OF

The Cheraw Gazette.

THE subscribers propose publishing, on or about the first of November next, a weekly newspaper, in Cheraw, intended to meet the wants of the town and the country around,

We shall endeavor to be accurate in publishing the Prices Current and Commercial Intelligence; and diligent in selecting other topics common in a country paper: and particularly such as may promote the cause of Religion, Temperance, and the public good.

The Gazette will be published on an Imperial Sheet, and will cost $2 00 per annum, if paid within three months, and $2 50 if paid after that time.

The paper will be continued at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

JOHN C. COIT,
Cheraw, May 28. JOHN WRIGHT.

Stone Cutting.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public that he is now carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, six and a half miles South of Salisbury. He assures Gold-miners, Millers, and all interested in his business, that he will, on the shortest notice, furnish them with GOLD-GRINDERS and MILL-STONES, of the very best grit, and on cheap terms, executed in a style surpassing any other work of the kind done in this State. Also, Tomb-Stones, Window-Sills, Door-Sills, &c., kept constantly on hand. Mill-Stones, heretofore costing from $35 to $40, he will now make for $25 or $30. Gold-Grinders heretofore costing $25 he will cut for $20. Window-Sills costing $4 for $2. Door-Sills the same. He only asks a trial of his work—being assured that he can give the most entire satisfaction. JOHN HOLDSOUSER.

May 23, 1835. —26p—

BECKWITH'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHES, HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symptoms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, may find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which **can be had at this Office**—price fifty cents per box.

The Doctor, who once resided in this place, but now lives in Raleigh, has, after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the chronic diseases of the digestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives.

It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "sovereign remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal antidote. Certificates of the most respectable Physicians and other gentlemen can be shown to substantiate their efficacy in the particular class of diseases above spoken of: and the Editor of this paper can testify that *he* has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a most distressing and long-continued head-ache. Some of his friends tried them, at his suggestion, and experienced the same beneficial effects.

Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—tf

TILFORD'S

Patent Straw-Cutter.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the exclusive right for Making, Using, and Vending the above valuable Machine, for the Counties of Rowan, Iredell, and Cabarrus, offers the same to the Farmers of those Counties at a very low price; the right of making single Machines can be had at any time. He will have a number of Machines made in a very short time for sale.

JAMES COLES.

Rowan County, March 21, 1835. tf

Land For Sale.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE of the Court of Equity for Rowan County, the Clerk and Master will sell,

at the House of Isham P. Ellis, *on the 28th day of July next*, on a credit of Twelve Months, the Lands, belonging to the heirs at Law of David Smith deceased, in three separate lots:

One Tract, of 173 Acres;

One of 80 Acres,

And EIGHT ACRES, on which is situated the Methodist Camp-ground, called Smith Grove.

The Land lies on Cub Creek, and on both sides of the Public Road leading from Mocksville to Oaks's Ferry.

Purchasers will be required to give Bonds with approved Security for the purchase money on the day of sale. SAM. SILLIMAN, C.M.E.

June 13, 1835. —p7—

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY.....July 15, 1835

	cents.		cents.
Bacon,	11 a 12	Molasses,	50
Brandy, apple,	40 a 45	Nails,	8a 10
peach,	40 a 50	Oats,	25 a 30
Butter,	10 a 12½	Rye,	75
Cotton, in seed,	4	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
clean,	14	loaf,	16 a 20
Coffee,	16 a 18	Salt,	112 a 125
Corn,	5	Tallow,	10
Feathers,	30 a 33	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Flour,	650 a 700	Wheat, (bushel)	80 a 100
Flaxseed,	100	Whiskey,	30 a 35

Linseed Oil, per gallon, $1 12½

AT FAYETTEVILLE....July 7.

Bacon,	10 a 11	Iron,	4½ a 5
Brandy, peach,	60 a 70	Molasses,	29 a 33
apple,	50 a 60	Nails, cut,	7½
Beeswax,	21 a 22	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Coffee,	12 a 14½	lump,	15
Cotton,	17½ a 18	loaf,	16 a 17
Corn,	85 a 90	Salt,	60
Flaxseed,	120 a	Wheat,	100 a 110
Flour,	600 a 700	Whiskey,	36 a 40
Feathers,	35 a	Wool,	16 a 20

AT CHERAW, (S. C.) July 7, 1835.

[*Corrected Weekly, by LaCoste & McKay.*]

Bacon,	9 a 10	Nails and Brads,	7½
Beeswax,	20	Sugar, brown,	9 a 11
Coffee,	13 a 16	do. lump,	14½ a 16
Cotton,	17 a 20	do. loaf,	16 a 17
Corn,	93 a 100	Salt, per sack,	250 a 275
Flax-seed,	100 a 120	do. bushel,	70 a 75
Flour, country,	750 a 850	Cotton Bagging,	20 a 30
do. northern,	900 a 900	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Feathers,	34 a 37	Wheat,	100
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wool,	20
Molasses,	30 a 38	Whiskey,	40 a 47

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.)..... July 9.

Bacon,	12½ a 14	Lard,	11 a 12½
Brandy, peach,	75	Molasses,	40 a 45
apple,	40 a 50	Mackerel,	700 a 950
Beeswax,	15 a 16	Salt, in sacks,	275 a 300
Butter,	20 a 25	bushel,	75
Coffee,	14 a 17	Sugar, brown,	9 a 12½
Corn,	112½ a 125	loaf & lump,	16 a 25
Cotton,	16 a 19	Tallow,	12
Flour,	800 a 850	Teas,	00 a 125
Iron,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	40 a 43

AT CAMDEN, (S. C.) July 4.

Bacon,	14 a 00	Flour, (N. Caro.)	000 a 000
Brandy, peach,	75 a 00	(Cam.mills)	000 a 1000
appple,	35 a 40	Iron,	00 a 00
Beeswax,	12 a 16	Lard,	12 a 15
Cotton,	17½ a 18½	Tallow,	10 a 12
Corn,	100 a 121	Whiskey,	50 a 00
Feathers,	30 a 50	Wheat, new,	100 a 121